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Premier Kim Il Sung received on January 15 the government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Photo by KCNA

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

✦ On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Albanian People's Republic, **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received a telegram from President **Nguyen Huu Tho** of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in reply to their message of greetings addressed on the occasion of the fifth birthday of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on January 12 a message of greetings to **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Tanzania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged New Year's messages with **Sukarno**, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Mourns Indian Prime Minister's Death

On the sudden passing away of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on January 12 a telegram of condolence to S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Republic of India.

DRV Gov't Economic Delegation in Korea

A government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam arrived in Pyongyang by air on January 15 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the DRV Government.

The delegation was met at the airfield by Comrades Kim Gwang Hyop and Li Ju Yon, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premiers of the Cabinet, and other personalities concerned. Also present at the airfield were the Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Le Thiet Hung and diplomatic representatives of various countries in the capital. Little girls rushed forward and presented the guests with flowers.

Reception by Premier Kim Il Sung

That day Premier Kim Il Sung received the members of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them. On the same day the Premier gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Talks

Talks between the government economic delegations of the DPRK and the DRV were held in Pyongyang on January 16.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon, from the Vietnam side Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, and other members of both sides.

Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. That evening the guests saw the performances given by artistes of the State Acrobatic Theatre.

U.S. Peace Clamour—Prelude to War Expansion

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared: The deceptive "peace" farce of the U.S. imperialists will be frustrated and the just anti-U.S. national patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people will surely end in victory. In a statement issued on January 11 the spokesman said:

There is no shadow of doubt that such "peace" fraud of the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a prelude to further expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam and a crafty and abominable trick for camouflaging their foul design to recover from their miserable defeat and get out of the desperate straits into which they have been plunged by the heroic resistance and the great might of the Vietnamese people.

The statement goes on:

Today also, behind the curtain of "peace discussions," they are bringing large numbers of their troops and mercenaries into South Vietnam, increasing the number of aircraft of all types and aircraft carriers, expanding the supply and military bases in South Vietnam and Thailand and scheming to dump a greater amount of military funds into the Vietnam war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to use toxic chemicals against the Vietnamese people and massacre peaceable inhabitants by most brutal methods.

Furthermore, they are intensifying attacks on the liberated areas of the patriotic people of Laos and

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Korean-Cuban Trade Agreement Signed

Long-term agreements for trade and payment and the 1966 protocol on commodity delivery were signed in Pyongyang on January 12 between the Governments of Korea and Cuba.

Under the agreements and protocol, this year Korea will deliver to Cuba machine tools, farm machines, tools, various structural steel, foodstuffs and daily necessaries and other commodities, and Cuba will deliver to Korea sugar, henequin rope and other commodities.

The agreements and protocol were signed from the Korean side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Bang Tae Ryul, leader of the Korean government trade delegation, and from the Cuban side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Benigno Regueira Ortega, leader of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba.

Criminals Cannot Escape Punishment

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 17 in connection with the fact that the South Korean puppet troops sent to South Vietnam to serve the U.S. aggressors as their bullet shields raided a village and massacred peaceable inhabitants there at the instructions of the U.S. army.

On December 22, 1965 South Korean puppet troops under the command of the U.S. army raided Tan Giang village, Binh Dinh Province, South Vietnam, and killed 50 of the peaceable villagers.

This barbarity is another indelible crime against the Vietnamese people and is a grave challenge to the Asian peoples and the peace-loving people the world over, the statement pointed out.

The statement went on to say:

The tragedy in Tan Giang village shows that the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam have a hand in the sanguinary "scorched-earth operations" being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are running amuck as the most abominable of the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists engaged in Asian aggression.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people, the statement declared, fully support the statement of January 6, 1966 of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam protesting against and denouncing the criminal acts of the South Korean troops in South Vietnam and the statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry of January 11, 1966 scathingly condemning the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the criminal war of aggression by carrying out the "scorched-earth plan" in South Vietnam and for seeking to resume the destructive air war against North Vietnam on a larger scale.

The "scorched-earth plan" being carried out in Vietnam today by the American imperialists and their brutal acts of stepping up the criminal war of aggression there

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20th Anniv. of Youth League Marked

On January 17 a grand meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held in Pyongyang.

Present at the meeting were many youths and students in the city, Heroes of the Republic and Heroes of Labour, model workers and active members of the League.

Also present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun and Nam Il and other Party and government cadres, young communist league activists in the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle and leading personnel of social organizations.

Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the C.C. of the LSWYK delivered a report at the meeting.

He said that the League had traversed the path of struggle replete with victory and glory, under the well-advised leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Touching upon the international problems, he said:

The Korean youth will continue, as before, to wage a resolute struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism, for developing the international youth movement into a powerful revolu-

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Peace Clamour

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perpetrating aggression and sub version more and more openly against the Kingdom of Cambodia. All the facts clearly show that "peace offensive" of the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a smoke screen put up in preparation for further intensifying the aggressive war in South Vietnam and expanding the destructive war against North Vietnam, and a device to find a pretext for the continual escalation of the war in Indo-China and, furthermore, to the whole of Southeast Asia.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists as the very culprits who wrecked the 1954 Geneva Agreements and launched the aggressive war in Vietnam and as the hangmen who are disturbing peace and bestially murdering people, the statement declares:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely expose and denounce the hypocritical "peace" drive of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the stand expressed in the January 4, 1966 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and in the January 5, 1966, statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In order to put a period to the war and restore peace in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists must accept the four-point proposition of the D.R.V. Government and the five-point demand of the S.V.N.F.L., the just proposals for the solution of the Vietnam problem, and must prove this by actual deeds.

If the U.S. imperialists, donning the mask of "peace," expand the reckless war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, despite the powerful protest of the world's peace-loving people, they will meet ever more shameful defeats in face of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle the Vietnamese people are waging today, the statement points out, is a just struggle for defending freedom of their motherland and national independence and a struggle for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

All the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world must expose the real nature of the U.S. imperialists' "search for peace" clamour, curb and frustrate their schemes for war escalation and render every possible assistance to the Vietnamese people fighting against aggression.

The Korean people share fortunes with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the common enemy. Therefore the more vicious the U.S. imperialists become in their aggressive actions, the more active support the Korean people will give to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, firmly standing on their side.

Cannot Escape

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reveal to the full that their much vaunted "peace offensive" is nothing but a camouflage to conceal their real aim of expanding the aggressive war, the statement pointed out.

The American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique, the statement declared, must bear full by responsibility for the barbarities they have committed in South Vietnam and all the consequences arising therefrom, and they will be unable to escape the stern judgement to be delivered by the entire people of Korea and Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, with burning indignation and national resentment, resolutely condemn and protest against the three-cursed atrocities the American imperialist aggressors and Pak Jung Hi and his clique have committed with the aim of reducing South Vietnam to ashes.

The Yankee imperialists must stop the aggressive war in South Vietnam and withdraw at once all their aggressor troops, the mercenary troops of their satellites and their lethal weapons, and discontinue definitely, unconditionally, and forever all sorts of aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the statement emphatically noted.

Should American imperialism and Pak Jung Hi and his clique recklessly continue with their aggressive acts and criminal atrocities against the people of Vietnam, the statement warned, they will be punished thousand-fold more severely by the people of Vietnam who are enjoying the support of the Korean people and the people of the whole world.

Korean Youth Delegation Leaves for Cyprus

A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left Pyongyang on January 12 by air to attend the Executive Committee Meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be held in Cyprus.

The delegation is led by Choe Chang Ryul, director of a department of the Central Committee of the League.

Youth League

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tionary force, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and the banner of anti-imperialism and in firm unity with the youth in the socialist countries, as well as the youth in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Messages of greetings from the World Federation of Democratic Youth and many other organizations of various countries were read at the meeting.

And a congratulatory flag from the Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan was conveyed.

Then a ceremony for awarding the "honorary prize for youth in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Democratic Youth" was held. Among the recipients were 78 model organizations of the League, including the Mangyongdae-ri LSWYK committee, Pyongyang, and 291 youths, including Kim Gang Ryong, chairman of a workshop LSWYK committee of the Kangson Steel Works.

The meeting closed with the chorus "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party."

Meeting in honour of the 20th birthday of the LSWYK

LUMUMBA'S SPIRIT ALIVE

Five years have gone since the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the national hero of the Congolese people and the indomitable fighter.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his murder, the Korean people, together with all the progressive, peace and justice-loving people, cherish a reverential memory of Lumumba and express their firm solidarity with the Congolese (L) people who are waging a brave struggle, carrying forward his cause.

Lumumba was an unyielding, fighter who had waged a devoted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the liberation and freedom of the Congolese people. The U.S. imperialists and their servitors tried to crub the fighting spirit of the Congolese people by the dastardly murdering of Lumumba.

The imperialists and their stooges took Lumumba's life on January 17, 1961, yet they could not break his fighting spirit.

His spirit keeps alive in the hearts of the Congolese people and the progressive mankind of the world, inspiring them to a struggle.

Today the waves of the national-liberation struggle sweep the African Continent.

The people of the Congo, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, inspired by the Lumumba's fighting spirit, are waging a stubborn armed struggle.

The U.S.-led imperialists are continuing to suppress cruelly the African peoples who are struggling for the liberation of Africa, in an attempt to mainfain their colonial rule which is shaken to its very foundation, and are constantly resorting to flagrant armed interventions, subversion and sabotage to put again the noose of colonialism around the necks of the independent countries.

Recently the U.S.-British imperialists instigated the white minority regime in Rhodesia to make a unilateral declaration of "independence." This is another challenge to the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples.

The people of Zimbabwe have courageously risen up in the struggle for freedom and national independence and against the colonialists; the peoples in the rest of Africa are countering this new provocation of the imperialists with a resolute collective action.

The imperialists cannot cripple the might of the African people united in their struggle just as they failed to break the fighting spirit of Lumumba.

The African people, determined to fight until they push the U.S.-led colonialists and their placemen out of Africa and win the complete liberation and genuine independence of Africa, are enjoying the wholehearted support from the peace-loving people of the world.

Indestructible is the might of the African people united in their struggle for national liberation and freedom under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Cambodia Never Conquered by Force

Some time ago Washington brazenly authorized its commanders in South Vietnam to invade Cambodian territory by land and air. Since then it has been stepping up armed encroachment upon Cambodia by mobilizing U.S. troops as well as Thai and South Vietnamese puppet troops.

For several days from the end of last year to the beginning of this year alone, the U.S. imperialists made some 10 armed attacks against Cambodia.

The stepped-up armed attacks against the territory of Cambodia is a part of the U.S. imperialists' schemes to divert Cambodia by the military threat and pressure from the path of independence and self-reliance and to recover from their defeat in South Vietnam by forming a second front in Laos and Cambodia.

Such U.S. manoeuvrings are conducted in parallel with the massive build-up of U.S. troops and the conducting of scorched-land tactics in South Vietnam, the stepping up of the barbarous air raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the establishment of the U.S. command in Thailand, an open declaration to station U.S. troops in Laos and the expansion of the war there.

All these anti-Cambodia plots reveal once again the real nature of the "peace offensive" the Johnson Administration has launched of late.

A people who has been safeguarding the glory and dignity of the nation through the prolonged struggle against the imperialists and colonialists, the valiant Cambodian people, firmly united under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State, are fully prepared to repulse any aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean people fully support the correct and resolute stand taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and voice militant solidarity with the courageous people of Cambodia in their just struggle.

Ever Deepening Friendship and Co-operation

In the past year after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Tanzania the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries have made a rapid progress in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The visit to our country of the goverment goodwill mission of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa last November was greatly conducive to the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The ever developing relations of friendship is not only in full accord with the interests of the two peoples but also is of great value in cementing the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Today the people of Tanzania have made a big step forward in their endeavour to extricate themselves from the vicious aftermath of the colonial rule, to lay the foundations of their national economy, to consolidate their national independence and to achieve an independent development of their country. Their successes have been achieved through the persistent struggle against the interference in their internal affairs and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists and colonialists.

The Tanzanian people are energetically striving to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the African people in their struggle for driving the imperialists and colonialists out of Africa to the last man and winning its complete liberation.

When the racist Ian Smith's clique made the unilateral declaration of "independence," the Government and people of Tanzania severed diplomatic relations with Britain in resolute defence of the rights of the Zimbabwe people.

The people of Korea pay tribute to the unshakable will of the Tanzanian people and manifest active support to and solidarity with their struggle.

Our people treasure the relations of friendship with the industrious and courageous people of Tanzania and will continue, as before, to do their utmost to cement friendship with them.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, we heartily wish the Tanzanian people fresh success in their vigorous struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and the independent development and prosperity of their country, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

DAY OF ADEN

January 19 is "Day of Aden." On this occasion the Korean people express firm solidarity with and give encouragement to the people of Aden who, arms in hands, are waging an arduous struggle against the colonial, terrorist rule of the British imperialists and for the country's liberation and national independence.

The British imperialists have ruthlessly suppressed and plundered the people of Aden for over 130 years since their occupation of this country.

In recent years, in an attempt to suppress the national-liberation struggle of the people of Aden, they intensified the brutal repression, while resorting to all sorts of appeasement and deception.

However, no amount of manoeuvrings will help them to fool the people of Aden who know from their experience how fiendish the colonialists are. Today the British imperialists are trying to shore up their crumbling colonial rule by intensifying the fascist suppression and terrorist rule, but in vain. Today the flames of armed struggle are sweeping the whole of Aden and the people's armed forces are dealing one heavy blow after another to the occupationists in different parts of the country.

The people of Aden are not alone in their just struggle against the aggressors and for national liberation.

The Korean people, together with the Arab peoples and the progressive peoples the world over who cherish independence and peace, render active support to the people of Aden in their righteous struggle. No matter what brutal oppression and terrorism they may resort to, the British colonialists will fail to subdue the people of Aden who have been tempered in the arduous struggle and are determined to fight to the bitter end. The people of Aden are sure to drive the aggressors out of their land and win final victory.

"Theory in Favour of the Greater East Asia War"

—AN IDEOLOGICAL BASE OF JAPANESE MILITARISM FOR ASIAN AGGRESSION—

Should someone break into and ransack your home and your neighbours' and then allege that he has done it regarding it as a just and honourable work to save you and your neighbours from the encroachment of the outsiders, would you take him seriously? You would probably say such robbery must not be allowed to take place at our time, the latter part of the 20th century. But such a robber's logic has become predominant among the academic and press circles of Japan at the present time. This finds vivid expression in the "theory in favour of the Greater East Asia War" advocated feverishly by the ideologues of revived Japanese militarism. The "theory" is presented in the form of "scientific study" on "Historical View of the Greater East Asia War."

They insist that this "historical view" should be "modified on the basis of the experiences of the Japanese nation" and that the Japanese imperialists' history of aggression which lasted almost one century long, bringing untold disasters to the Korean and other Asian peoples and mankind, should be reassessed and affirmed from the standpoint of the Japanese nation. In this way they derive their own conclusion that the Greater East Asia War was a "sacred war" for "liberating" Asia from the invasion of the Western forces.

The main aim of this "historical view" is to lay an ideological groundwork for Japanese militarism which has been revived and rearmed under the aegis of U.S. imperialism over the past 20 years since the Second World War and has embarked upon aggression abroad in real earnest.

Aggression Described as Liberation

The first and foremost task of the advocates of the 'theory' is to conceal the unprecedentedly aggressive and predatory nature of Japanese militarism.

Glossing over the aggressive character and purpose of the Greater East Asia War, they have put forth the preposterous assertion that "the war was seemingly an aggressive war but it was, in essence, a liberation war" and they are now cudgelling their brains to justify their assertion.

According to their logic, the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Korea "appears to be an act of aggression and militarism because it took the form of an armed attack but, in substance, it was the beginning of colonial emancipation" against the Western forces. Japan's 15-year-long scorched-earth operations in China and its invasion of a number of Southeast Asian countries and areas such as Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma and India were likewise "seemingly aggressive," but "they were, in effect, designed to liberate them."

The advocates of the "theory" go so far as to claim that "most of the new emerging nations which have been admitted to the United Nations since the Second World War owe their independence, beyond doubt, to the influence, positive and not negative, exerted by Japan's resistance to the Western forces." The ideological servants of the revived Japanese militarists declare that the 100 years of Japan's painstaking efforts have not been in vain, and that Japan has attained what she sought, though she appeared to have gone totally bankrupt when she was defeated in the war."

The "Historical View of the Greater East Asia War," describing aggression as liberation, alleges that neither Japanese militarism has ever existed in Japan. Here are a few examples of their sophistry.

"Glory to Imperialism"

They ask: "Can Japan ever be called imperialism merely because during the past 100 years she has at one time or other occupied Taiwan, the Korean peninsula, the Southern half of Sakhalin and some of the scattered islands in the South Seas? Imperialism does not mean the policy of a nation having emperor over it. If it does, however, Ethiopia, too, is a big imperialist power."

The real purport of their claim is more distinctly expressed in the following passage from a book of the present Foreign Minister of Japan Shiina: "If one dubs Japan imperialism on account of her control over Taiwan, her annexation of Korea and her efforts to realize the dream of co-prosperity for five nations in Manchuria under the Meiji era in order to defend Asia and preserve Japan's independence against the fangs of the Western imperialist powers, one should rather call her glorious imperialism."

The "Historical View of the Greater East Asia War" reaches the zenith of shamelessness when referring to those countries which once became the victims of the Japanese militarist aggression. Here is how it describes Japan's annexation of Korea:

"That was a history of Asia. That was also a history of both Japan and Korea. History is so cruel, and therefore it is fair."

As is seen, they openly advocate the thief's logic of claiming access to other people's property.

What they are after is, to put in a nutshell, to falsify history by giving the false impression that Japanese militarism has never invaded other countries and that the revived Japanese militarists, which have now embarked on external expansion, have no intention to launch aggression against anyone.

(To be continued)

Kim Yong Gi

Johnson's Intention —Wild But Hopeless

It is customary for the U.S. President to deliver the "state of the union message" at the joint session of the Senate and the House of Congress at the outset of each year.

On January 12 Johnson conducted this annual function as before. As a ritual function takes a stereotyped form, which means it is easy to perform it.

This time, however, Johnson racked his brains harder than before to work out the "union message" though it should have been a simple matter for him, because it was the third time for him to observe this function.

His headache was, above all, how to explain to the American people and the world public the way he intends to seek an outlet from the inextricable morass in South Vietnam and tide over the U.S. crisis.

Regarding Johnson's predicament, even the American press predicted that he would have to check the "union message" to the last moment.

What Johnson and his aides sought was to gloss over the real state of affairs by making plausible pretensions, reversing black and white and juggling with florid verbiage, to the extent of shamelessness.

This is one of the main features of the "union message."

In the beginning Johnson uttered above anything else that the United States is "mighty enough, healthy enough, strong enough..."

He also called for "strength" in the international relations as one of the basic principles which the successive U.S. presidents had adhered to.

He did not hesitate to stress that this "strength" signifies nothing else but the "dollar."

It is free for Johnson, the head servant of the Wall Street billionaires, to make a fetish of the "dollar," that is, "strength." But it is a fond delusion to attempt to impose their will upon others and dictate the world affairs by means of the American dollar, and this can never be tolerated.

The course of history travelled by the four U.S. presidents beginning with Truman, to which Johnson referred at considerable length, gave a reasonable answer to and inflicted deserving punishment on their "positions of strength" policy. The developments in this period explicitly showed how strong the dollar is and what the U.S. "mightiness" is like.

In his "message," Johnson reiterated that Vietnam "must be at the centre of our concern."

No one would dare to deny that the situation obtaining in Vietnam is an eloquent proof of the reduction of the effect of the dollar and the decline of the U.S. "mightiness."

Taking what had happened under the administrations of Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy by way of illustration, Johnson tried to associate the developments in Korea and Cuba with the "mightiness" of the United States.

It is undeniable, however, that the Korean war was a salient evidence of the growth of the anti-U.S. anti-imperialist forces since the Second World War and a historic event of epochal significance that shattered to smithereens the myth about the U.S. "mightiness." It is also undeniable that the emergence and growth of socialist Cuba under the very nose of North America is a historical fact bearing out that U.S. imperialism can no longer control the developments even in the Western hemisphere.

Then, how about the trend in Western Europe and the U.S. relationship with its allies? And how about the position of dollar in world trade? All this serves to prove the weakening of the dollar and of the U.S. position.

All are well aware of this and so are the American people.

No wonder, Lippmann, a well-known American columnist and a close friend of Johnson's, lamentingly remarked that the United States is sinking deeper into the abyss, for she is too haughty and is disinclined to look straight at the realities and admit her errors.

By his anachronistical declaration can Johnson by no means strike off the historical facts. Moreover, the shameless bombast which Johnson at this very juncture was bent on playing with, instead of giving any reliable facts, only reveals the difficult position of American imperialism which cannot face up to the stern reality and take any action to adapt itself to the actual situation.

As mentioned above, the central problem in Johnson's State of the Union Message is the Vietnam question.

In the foreign policy section of his message, Johnson, talking about his intention to adhere to the "five principles" besides the Vietnam problem, called for the union of the free camp, "new and daring directions in our program of foreign assistance," "a world-wide attack on the problem of hunger, diseases, and ignorance."

In the section of the internal policy, Johnson advertised with special emphasis the ten slogans for the construction of "a great society." But none of them contains anything new. They are nothing but the expression of "the policy" of the United States to continue, as before, aggression and plunder in the spurious name of "aid," as the international gendarme and the biggest exploiter of the world, and a concentrated manifestation of her absurd intention to cajole the public at home and abroad out of opposing the Johnson Administration's frantic policy of war.

Johnson disclosed his brazen-facedness in all its nakedness in the Vietnam question. In a word, Johnson reaffirmed the deceptive nature of the "peace offensive" relative to the Vietnam war about which the U.S. imperialists have been making much fuss.

This is the logical conclusion one can draw from Johnson's recent long-winded speech concerning the Vietnam question.

Johnson said much about the "peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war" and "negotiations" in his recent message. He had a good reason to do so. The American people and broad sections of the world's people who oppose and condemn the war escalation stand in the way of Johnson and his kind like an iron barrier. Johnson, however, wanted to hush up the opposition of the people by a lip service saying: "We had 300 private talks for peace in Vietnam... We will meet at any conference table, discuss any proposals — four points or fourteen or forty... The days become months and the months may become years, but we will stay..." Now Johnson has come to escalate figures in his flood of oratory.

All this is not the expression of his earnest desire for peace but is a mockery of public opinion.

Johnson once again declared that they "stand by the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962."

Nevertheless he also stressed that in doing so they regarded it as the prerequisite to place South Vietnam under the control of the puppet government there which was framed up by the United States in violation of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Johnson's message, in essence, only revealed the real intention of the United States further to widen the Vietnam war.

To settle the Vietnam question by the use of force, he asked Congress to appropriate 58.3 billion dollars of direct military expenditures in the next fiscal year or four billion dollars more than in the current fiscal year, and to "increase special Vietnam expenditures by 5.8 billion dollars," and that he would again ask for additional revenue and expenditure if "Vietnam requires." In conclusion, he declared shyly: "We do not intend to abandon Asia." This is an unpardonable challenge to the people of Vietnam, the Asian people and the people in the rest of the world.

Asia will give a due answer to this challenge. Asia does not intend to pardon American aggression.

History has shown that the situation in Asia does not develop as the American imperialists intend it to.

Only run awaits those who dare defy the progress of history.

Kim Sung Hyung
Choi Si Hwan

By Byon Yong Guk

Glorious Path of Youth League

IN the past 20 years the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, has traversed the glorious path of arduous struggles and brilliant victories and performed great exploits in revolution and construction.

The youth movement in Korea started in the days of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and gained in strength and scope in the midst of hard-fought battles.

During the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean youth bravely fought for national liberation and independence and for freedom and rights.

In particular, in the 1930's when the Korean people were languishing in the wretched plight, great numbers of patriotic youth joined the ranks of anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and waged a sanguinary struggle with arms in hand for the restoration of the fatherland and for the freedom of the people.

In the course of the 15-year-long armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, the most brilliant traditions of the Korean youth movement took shape.

On January 17, 1946, after the liberation, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the predecessor of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, was founded as the successor of these glorious revolutionary traditions.

The League of Socialist Working Youth, as a reliable reserve detachment and active helper of the Workers' Party of Korea, has from the first day of its founding up to this date closely rallied in its ranks broad sections of youth and skillfully mobilized them for the vigorous struggle for building a new country and a new society.

Today the League has grown into a powerful mass organization with a total membership of more than 2,700,000 or over ten times greater than at the time of its inauguration.

The League and its members have performed the role of a shock brigade at each stage of the revolution, always standing in the van in the spheres where most arduous and hard endeavours are required.

Following the liberation the Korean youth took an active part in establishing and consolidating the people's power and carrying out democratic reforms including the land reform and greatly contributed to the upbuilding of a new country by extensively waging a patriotic struggle for increased production through the "youth work-team" and "youth brigade" movements.

The burning patriotism, indomitable fighting spirit and mass heroism of the Korean youth were most strikingly manifested in the course of the Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

During the grim days of the war, the Korean youth, convinced of the final victory, heroically fought on the front, in the rear and in the ranks of partisans, dealing a telling blow at the enemies, and thus defended the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland.

On Height 1211, Height 351 and many other heights of the fatherland, the Korean youth held out every inch of their territory with life's blood. Nineteen years old Hero Li Su Bok and other young armymen blocked the loophole of the enemy pill-boxes with their breasts, thus playing a big role in ensuring the victory for their units.

The immortal exploits made by the Korean youth in the three-year long Patriotic War of Liberation are living in the hearts of our people and youth and shining resplendently in our history.

The Korean youth displayed ardent revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative in rehabilitating the war-ravaged national economy and building up a happy, socialist paradise on their soil.

Responding to the call of the Party, one million and several hundred thousands of young men and women have proceeded to the coal and ore mines, to the construction sites of power stations, to the fisheries, to the timber stations and to the rural communities.

By their heroic labour endeavours they built the Kangge Youth Power Plant, developed the South Pyongan Youth Colliery, laid railway lines. They performed a big part in the erection of a large-scale vinalon factory and chemical fibre mills and in the reconstruction of Pyongyang and other cities into modern ones.

Numerous monumental buildings of our country that have sprung up on the war debris are associated with the inexhaustible creative talents and zeal our young constructors have devoted to the fatherland and the people.

It is the principal task of the League of Socialist Working Youth to educate and train the younger generation politically and ideologically.

The youth league organizations are bringing up our youth into reliable builders of Communism equipped with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, rich knowledge, lofty moral virtues and strong health.

The Korean youth are splendidly translating their great ideal and hope into reality, living a worthy life, working joyously and studying to their hearts' content under the socialist system.

Marking the 20th birthday of the League, the youth of our country renew their firm determination.

While fortifying the revolutionary base in the northern half of Korea, they actively support the people, youth and students of South Korea in their arduous fight against the U.S. imperialists and their minions and continue to fight valiantly together with them for liberating South Korea and accomplishing the cause of the country's unification.

The Korean youth movement is part of the revolutionary youth movement of the world.

The members of the League will as before resolutely support the youth of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle against imperialism and for national independence and social progress and will wage a joint struggle with them.

Colliers of the Songnam Youth Mine
Photo by Kim Gwang Su

S. KOREAN YOUTH AND STUDENTS' MOVEMENT

MARKING the 20th anniversary of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the youth and students in North Korea are reviewing with deep emotion the anti-imperialist, democratic movement launched by the youth and students in South Korea in the past two decades. Ever since the country's liberation from Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, they have waged a vigorous struggle against the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and fascist suppression and for the democratization of the school, political freedom and national liberation.

In October 1946, the youth and students took an active part, side by side with the working class, in the popular resistance which lasted two months and a half with the participation of more than 2.3 million people.

A large-scale anti-U.S. patriotic struggle was launched on February 7, 1948, against the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for dividing Korea and splitting our nation.

At that time the youth and students in UNCOK (U.N. Commission on Korea), get South Korea put up the slogans: "Drive out aggressive U.S. troops at once!" and out!" and waged a valiant struggle, braving the enemy's bestial suppression.

In 1948 when the U.N.-supervised May 10 separate elections were held in South Korea, they went on strikes, boycotted elections and destroyed many polling stations.

The youth and students rose up in April 19, 1960 against the U.S. colonial policy and tyranny of the puppet Syngman Rhee. The April uprising was a patriotic, anti-fascist struggle for freedom and democracy, for a new government, a new system and a new life. Under the slogans: "Down with corrupt regime," "Overthrow the police state," "Overthrow the Syngman Rhee regime," they, together with the people of all walks of life, fought valorously and finally overthrew the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism. The victory of the April uprising dealt a telling blow to the U.S. colonial fascist rule in South Korea, adding a luster to the history of their anti-imperialist, democratic movement.

Following the April uprising the demand for independence and peaceful unification has grown stronger among the people. The youth and students kept up the anti-U.S., anti-government struggle, putting up such political demands as "Korea is not a concession of the United States," "Unification is the only way to life," "Let's go to the North, come to the South and let's meet at Panmunjom!"

Scared by the advancement of youth and students, the U.S. imperialists cooked up a "military coup" in South Korea and resorted to unprecedented fascist suppression to bar the people's revolutionary advance. With no suppressive measure, however, could the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique hold in check the anti-imperialist, democratic movement of youth and students.

In 1964 the patriotic people, youth and students rose up in the June 3 uprising against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This was followed by the massive anti-imperialist, democratic movement in August 1965. In these struggles they resolutely opposed of South Korea being reduced to a double colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and Japanese imperialists' scheme to invade South Korea again. They exposed the crafty machination of the U.S. imperialists, the wirepuller of the Japanese imperialists' reinvasion of South Korea, and closely combined their struggle with the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

They put up such anti-U.S. slogans as "United States, don't interfere in the South Korea-Japan Talks" and "United States, take off your mask!"

Their anti-U.S. struggle reached a new high in August 1965. The university and college students in Seoul undauntedly fought against the aggressive crimes of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the treacherous machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique. Their slogans were: "United States is the mastermind of the South Korea-Japan Talks," "Stop the conclusion of the South Korea-U.S. agreement on status of forces," "We oppose troop dispatch to Vietnam," etc.

Through practical life they have come to clearly understand that the unification and independence of the country cannot be realized unless the U.S. imperialists are driven out of the country.

Today the movement of the youth and students in South Korea is playing an important role in the general development of the people's movement for the liquidation of the U.S. colonial rule and the country's unification and independence.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are now frenziedly trying to strangulate the anti-imperialist, democratic movement of the youth and students. With no amount of suppression, however, can they arrest their just revolutionary struggle.

Students of Seoul holding a demonstration against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty"

Students in Seoul condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for its outrageous acts. They are resolved to fight to the end against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty"

IN MIDST OF THICK FOREST

SNOW-COVERED thick forests are being developed by the young forestry workers.

Six months ago, members of the League of Socialist Working Youth came here from all parts of the country in response to the call: "Let's go to the felling sites!"

New changes have been brought about by them in both production and life.

Lumberman Jo Myong Won of the Sobaek felling site of the Daehung Forestry Station was formerly a technical school student. He is now a labour innovator. Every day he doubles his daily assignments on an average.

Driver Mun Mu Son has thought up a way of carrying at a time 22 cubic meares of more lumber.

Tractor driver Li Hung Gyu increased the hauling capacity 2.2 times by mounting one end of the lumber on the trailer.

Thus, they have increased their production over two times by using the existing equipment and labour more rationally.

They have built in Sobaek-ri well-appointed cottages for more than 190 households and the community has a school, a kindergarten, a nursery, shops, a clinic and a small-sized power station and other service facilities.

The fellers sing the praises of their life full of hope and their song travels far across the endlessly stretching thick forest.

Young forestry workers
Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

YOUNG PIONEERS

IN July 1957 the sounds of blasting echoed here and there in a valley under the scorching sun.

The blasting signalled the commencement of a project for the development of a "youth" coal mine in mountainous Songnam, South Pyongan Province.

It was when the country, having healed the war wounds through the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy, started tackling the huge task of laying the foundation for the country's industrialization.

In order to help meet the daily growing demand for coal, young workers volunteered to take part in the battle with harsh nature. Hundreds of young men and women flocked to the construction site from different parts of the country. The once solitary area began bustling with activity like a beehive. A new life started in this remote area.

MANIFOLD TRIALS

THE sounds of blasting rang out louder from day to day. Ten tunnelling teams were cutting through rocks deep into the earth.

One obstacle after another cropped up in the way of these young developers who were seeking the key to the underground resources.

Constructors never retreated a bit both in the underground and on the surface. They were the people who had volunteered to come to the construction site to take upon themselves arduous jobs in socialist construction and display the youthful vigour in combating nature. Mup Man Yop and his wife from Pyongyang, Yu Chol Jun and his wife, Pak Tae Gun and his wife from the northern region, Bae Song Hun from the southern region and all other young men and women volunteers found their permanent settlements in the virgin land of Songnam.

ARDOUR OF YOUTH

ON December 3, that year, the developers of the Songnam youth colliery initiated a drive for 100 metres of high speed tunnelling at the big electric car pit so as to hasten the commissioning of the colliery.

Rock drills rattled. Tunnelling went full steam ahead. Team leader Pak Tae Gun seemed to be ever present in the pit. His counsel was needed here and there. The study of technical know-how was arranged in the pit. His team was confidently leading the emulation drive.

Towards mid-December, however, the Pak Tae Gun work-team came up against an unexpected difficulty. The team leader discovered at a face, after a round of blasting, heaps of rubbles which were caused by the disruption of the bed of rocks. There were some 100 waggonloads of them. From the pit's ceiling was coming down water, and rocks overhead might fall down at any moment.

The team leader paused. He had to decide whether they should detour or make their way straight ahead. All eyes were turned to him. He thought: "Roundabout way would guarantee security. But it would entail much squandering of manpower, materials and, above all, time. To make our way straight ahead, we have to remove that huge amount of rubbles, erect preventive frames to fill up a wide space of the upper part of the ceiling and venture dangers."

The team leader made up his mind — to choose the latter alternative. But he had to get the approval of his team members.

"Which alternative do you think is better, roundabout way or straight advance?" the team leader turned his eyes on each of his colleagues.

"We are young developers," prop worker Yun Do Yong said.

"What is our 100-metre high speed tunnelling drive for?" put in Li Yong Suk.

Their looks were expressive of this disagreement with the team leader who had presented a choice between two alternatives. They were firmly determined to surmount all trials to ensure the earliest operation of the youth colliery. The team leader found himself dumbfounded.

Loading machines roared, scooping up rubbles. Pit car rails were kept busy. The young workers erected preventive frames one after the other, not losing a minute.

Rock drills again began humming in the pit when they took over the shift for a third time and got down to work.

At last the year came to an end with the midnight bell ringing in the new year.

The Pak Tae Gun work-team won the emulation drive with a record of tunnelling 107 metres.

Big flakes of snow were falling when they came out of the pit. A few days after New Year's Day, hewing of coal started at level No. 1 of Pit No. 2 at the Songnam Mine. Severe nature yielded to the staunch young constructors.

ETERNAL YOUTH

TOWARDS the evening of December 31, 1965, leader of the tunnelling platoon Pak Tae Gun, together with his fellow workers, climbed up the hillock commanding the view of the whole miners' town.

It was snowing just as it did eight years ago when the young developers had met their first New Year's Eve in Songnam. At that time, only a two-storeyed workers' dormitory and cottages were to be seen. But today there have sprung up tall apartment houses, schools and industrial establishments.

A new life is flowering in this miners' town of Songnam. The looks of the youth coal mine have likewise changed beyond recognition. It is turning out 40 times as much coal as was produced in 1958, the year it started operation. Freight cars with full loads of coal are leaving the mines' premises. Electric pit-cars are busy hauling coal.

The young colliers of Songnam have set themselves the goal of producing this year 68 per cent more coal than in the previous year.

I chanced to meet platoon leader Pak Tae Gun one day in mid-January.

He told me: "We will certainly hit our target. There is nothing beyond my power as long as this is hearty and strong," he remarked pointing with his finger to his chest. He meant he was as energetic as when he first came to Songnam.

Nearly all of his teammates are in their thirties, yet they are as youthful and vigorous as ever.

In 1968 the Songnam youth colliery will greet its tenth birthday. That year it will be producing some 100 times as much coal as in its first year.

Son Ryong Sik

From South Korean Press

"No One Can Perpetuate Korea's Partition"

Ushering in the New Year, papers in South Korea carried articles reflecting the burning desire of the people for the country's unification.

In its January 1 issue the daily **Dong-a Ilbo** wrote: "Greeting the New Year 1966 we once again feel a great sorrow at the reality of the country's partition. We don't doubt in the least that the nation who had lived in one and the same territory for thousands of years will surely be united some day. No one can perpetuate the national division."

The daily **Taejon Ilbo** emphasized in its New Year's Day issue: "This is the twenty-first year since the country was divided into two. Not a single day has passed without suffering the sorrow of territorial division in the past twenty years, yet, whenever we ring out the old year and ring in the new, we earnestly wish the country's unification. We think that to expedite the realization of the burning desire which will certainly be accomplished some day, we must be more earnest in every aspect of our life and live an honest life."

The daily **Chosun Ilbo** stressed: "We must neither be indifferent to nor slight the unification problem, for it is a matter of our primary concern," and continued: "Unification is an urgent issue also in the light of our everyday life, apart from the consideration of bigger political, economic and diplomatic problems. We have every reason to cherish an ardent desire for unification since we have had as much bitter a taste of the territorial partition as any other nation."

CONSCRIPTION SHIRKERS ON THE INCREASE

In Inchon, Kyonggi Province, South Korea alone more than 3,150 youths evaded military service last year, according to the daily newspaper **Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun**.

Such cases can be observed everywhere in South Korea. The number of conscription evaders reached 1,250 in Taejon, South Chungcheong Province, and 1,500 in Kyongju and Wolsong County, South Kyongsang Province.

Deserters are also on the increase in the "ROK" army. During the two weeks from November 25 to December 8 last year, over 810 deserters were nabbed in Kangwon Province and some other areas. The number of draft dodgers and deserters is increasing because the U.S. imperialists, while recklessly preparing a new war, are trying to dispatch more soldiers to the battlefields of South Vietnam.

U.S.-employed Workers on A Strike

— Wave of Sympathy Strike Spreads —

Korean guards employed at a U.S. army depot in the Inchon region of Kyonggi Province, press reports from South Korea say, held a demonstration near the front gate of the Fourth U.S. Army Communications Corps in Bupyong on January 7. The demonstrating guards stoned the Yankees.

These guards had been on a strike since December 22 last year in opposition to the intolerable racial discrimination and cruel exploitation by the U.S. occupation army authorities. When the U.S. army authorities rejected their five-point demand including wage raise, the enraged guards thronged to the U.S. army unit at about 8:20 p.m. on January 7 and staged a demonstration. The American MPs fussed extinguishant and fired teargas shells in an attempt to put down the demonstration. The dauntless Korean workers resisted, stoning the Yankees and knocking down two of them. Around this time, the Pak Jung Hi clique's faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, sent out the police and arrested and detained six of the demonstrators on the "charge" of violating the "law on punishment of the act of violence." Meanwhile, the U.S. army authorities were going to dismiss the rest of the workers.

This outrageous action enraged Korean workers in other places of South Korea. In the Inchon region, some 1,200 Korean workers employed at the U.S. army agencies for transport of fuel went on a strike for an indefinite period on January 12, in sympathy with the guardsmen. Their demands are a 65 per cent raise of the guards men's wages and immediate release of their six detained colleagues.

Some 30,000 U.S.-employed workers in other parts of South Korea are reported to be preparing a sympathy strike.

Korean workers of the Inchon Regenerated Drum Factory, press reports say, are likely to walk out expressing solidarity with their colleagues in other U.S. army agencies.

S. KOREAN SOLDIERS DIE IN U.S. RAIDS

On November 4 last year, American bombs took the lives of more than 50 puppet soldiers from South Korea in Ninh Thuan Province, South Vietnam, according to the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

That day, while bombing an area in Ninh Thuan Province, U.S. planes encountered a fierce flak of the South Vietnamese guerrillas, and hurriedly fled, dropping bombs on the barracks of the South Korean puppet troops. As a result, over 50 soldiers including a major were killed.

Indignant at the bombing, which the U.S. imperialists tried hard to keep secret, the South Korean soldiers who had been brought to South Vietnam against their will held a demonstration.

This is not the first time the U.S. aggressor troops massacred South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam.

On August 5 last year, the U.S. aggressors after dispatching a South Korean squad to a spot in Bien Hoa Province to collect the wreckage of a U.S. plane shot down by the South Vietnam Liberation Army, dropped bombs on them, killing 13 of them. On September 30 last when the South Korean puppet troops sustained a crushing defeat in a battle northwest of Saigon, the U.S. imperialists, to avoid the troublesome work of medical treatment for the wounded, rained bombs on the wounded South Korean soldiers, killing all of them.

All this shows once again what a miserable end the mercenaries of the imperialists meet in the aggressive war and reveals the brutal nature of U.S. imperialism.

20,000 More Troops to South Vietnam

U.S. paper **Christian Science Monitor** dated January 7, quoting U.S. official sources, reported: South Korea will dispatch 20,000 more troops to South Vietnam in the near future. (South Korean **Radio Chung'ang**, January 13, 1966)

On January 15, **Radio Munhwa** said:

"Since around last December 20 after the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan, the United States conducted frequent negotiations with our Government for the dispatch of more troops to the Vietnam front. U.S. Vice-President, while visiting Seoul on the New Year's Day, met President Pak Jung Hi and Prime Minister Chong Il Kwon and asked them to send more troops to Vietnam."

Meanwhile, on January 14 South Korean minister of national defence, in a press interview, declared: "The Government is discussing the matter of dispatching another batch of 20,000 troops to Vietnam."

Earlier, puppet Prime Minister Chong Il Kwon blabbed that South Korea was making preparations to dispatch soon another 10 divisions to Vietnam when requested by the United States.

As an expression of loyalty to Washington, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have already hurled more than 20,000 South Korean troops into the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

This U.S. plan for sending more South Korean troops to South Vietnam reveals the true colours of the Johnson Administration's "search for peace" hoax.

MILITARY TRAINING FORCED ON STUDENTS

According to a January 11 dispatch of the news agency **Dong-hwa Tongshin** in South Korea the ministry of education of the puppet South Korean regime recently decided to force all the students of universities and colleges starting with the freshmen to undergo military training which earlier had been imposed upon junior and senior students alone. According to the decision, they are planning to dispatch more than 800 officers of the puppet army to universities and colleges to give military training as a required subject.

5,000 TIMES

According to a January 7 dispatch of the news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul quoting the data prepared by the "Bank of Korea" in South Korea, as of December 15 last year the total amount of money in circulation in South Korea was 37,000 million won. This represents an inflation of 3,000 million won compared with the amount early in the same month of the previous year, or 14,000 million won more than at the beginning of last year, or some 5,000 times as high as in 1945, the year of the country's liberation.

Inflation has grown worse since Pak Jung Hi's advent to power. The figures reportedly are the "highest" ever reached in South Korea.

As of January 10 the issue of paper money stood at 33,500 million won, or an increase of 1,600 million won over and above the figure at the end of last year.

GOING UPGRADE

The puppet regime in South Korea is planning a large scale raise of fares, charges and rates, say press reports from Seoul.

There was a 36.5 per cent rise of the water rates in early January and this is to be followed by a two-fold increase of the bus fares in the city of Seoul and 20-34.5 per cent rise of the fares of the suburban bus, says **Radio Dong-a** of South Korea.

According to the **Seoul Kyongje Shinmun**, the puppet regime is to increase electric light charges by 25 per cent in April and railway freight rates by 20 per cent and motor freight rates by 30 per cent in July in an attempt to make up for the worsening financial deficit.

The projected rises in charges, rates and fares, South Korean publications write, will result in extorting over 15,000 million won more than in the previous year from the population who are already made to shoulder various heavy impositions.

TRAGEDIES IN S. KOREA

Children abandoned — two children froze to death on a roadside in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, on January 9, according to a report of South Korean news agency **Dong-wha Tongshin**. They were Kim Byong Su and his little sister who wandered about the streets with no place to go, after leaving their poverty-stricken home in Ruksok-dong in the district.

South Korean daily **Daehan Ilbo** conveys the pitiful story of a four-year-old child who, left an orphan, is wandering about the winter streets alone. His parents lived in a plank hovel in Jangchung-dong, Central district, Seoul. Sometime ago, the puppet gang pulled down their board houses on the charge of "unlicensed house," turning them out onto the streets, where they died of hunger and cold.

IN NORTH

On the evening of January 12, the Korean Song Theatre, Pyongyang, was the scene of a meeting welcoming Kim Ji Jong, former corporal of the Communications Section, Reconnaissance Company Headquarters, 15th Division of the "ROK" army, who had defected to the North.

Vice-Chairman Kim Song Ryul of the Pyongyang City People's Committee addressed the meeting. He warmly welcomed Kim Ji Jong who had abandoned the shameful service in the puppet army.

At the meeting, the former "ROK" army soldier was awarded a cash prize for his patriotic action.

Then Kim Ji Jong spoke receiving warm applause.

The "ROK" army serves the Yankees as their cannon fodder and its soldiers fare no better than the prisoners, said Kim Ji Jong.

Deploring the sacrifices of the South Korean soldiers as U.S. cannon fodder in South Vietnam, he said they are opposed to the dispatch to South Vietnam.

Pyongyang city meeting welcoming a former S. Korean soldier who defected to the North

TWO DIFFERENT COURSES IN SOUTH

Family members of the S. Korean soldiers killed in South Vietnam while serving the U.S. aggressors as their bullet shields, bitterly wail upon the receipt of death notices

Twelve more remains of the men and officers of the "ROK" army killed in South Vietnam while serving the U.S. imperialists as their bullet shields were brought home on January 11, according to the South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**. This was one of the series of the arrivals at the Kimpo airport of the remains of the South Korean soldiers killed in South Vietnam. Scores of their remains have been brought home since November last. But they are only part of the men and officers killed in South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique tries hard to make people believe that these remains represented the total loss of their soldiers in South Vietnam.

In South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists force their puppet troops from South Korea to stand on the front lines in battles and, moreover, when the situation turns unfavourable to them at any position, they bomb and shell it taking a heavy toll of the South Korean troops remaining there.

The U.S. imperialists, in defiance of the Korean people's unanimous opposition and denunciation, urge their South Korean puppets to provide more cannon fodder for the war in South Vietnam.

Cartographer

KIM JONG HO

MOK YONG MAN,
Master of Geography

KIM JONG HO was a distinguished geographer and ardent patriot of Korea, whose activities covered the period from the early part to the sixties of the 19th century.

He devoted his whole life to producing **DaedongyoJido**, the first modern map of Korea, which greatly contributed to the development of Korea's national culture.

Geography has a long history and tradition in Korea. Records show that a complete map of the whole territory of Korea called **Bongyok-do** was made in Koguryo in the early seventh century and another map **Jiri-do** was in use in Koryo around 1,000. In 1432 there appeared **Paldo Jiriji**, a geographical book on the eight provinces of Korea; in 1454 eight-volume geographical writings were published as an appendix to **Sejong Silrok**, a chronicle of the reign of king Sejong; and in 1481 **Dongguk Yoji Sungram** (50 volumes), an encyclopaedia on Korea's geography, was put out. All of these are systematic, comprehensive geographical books.

Work on a large-sized map of the eight provinces of Korea started in 1424 under the sponsorship of the royal court.

Geographers and cartographers of Korea in the 17th-18th centuries, carrying forward the successes of their predecessors, placed the geographical study and map drawing on a more modern theoretical basis, ensuring mathematical accuracy.

Kim Jong Ho set himself a task, a life-long one, of working out a new, detailed, accurate map of Korea. Inheriting the experiences of his forerunners, he endeavoured heart and soul to acquire techniques necessary for accomplishing his project.

Meanwhile, he approached more than once the then feudal rulers with the suggestion that a geographical survey should be conducted all over the country and its detailed, accurate map be produced at an early date. The feudal rulers, however, turned a deaf ear to his suggestion.

Unflinching Will

Whatever persecution he was subjected to, Kim Jong Ho never budged an inch from what he had determined to do.

He made up his mind to make a map of Korea by himself; to make an accurate map he prepared wooden blocks, devised surveying and measuring instruments and conducted surveys, travelling around the country. Time and again he surveyed the vast expanse of the country's territory extending from Mt. Baekdu in the northern tip down to the Cheju Island in the south.

He spent 27 years and got over all sorts of difficulties and obstacles before he accomplished singlehanded the huge project which might not have been easily done even by national efforts. His colleagues gave him a helping hand in every possible way and his wife, battling against hunger, did her best to assist her husband.

His only daughter, remaining single until 30, took upon herself whatever she could to help her father, drawing maps and engraving them on wooden blocks.

The First Modern Map of Korea

At long last, in 1861, the famous map **DaedongyoJido** was published.

The fruit of his untiring efforts, this map was drawn on a scale of 1:162,000, and the maps of the city of Seoul and its outskirts were drawn separately on a scale of 1:13,000 and 1:56,000 respectively.

For the convenience of the observers, the map has 22 sections equally divided horizontally from the north and downward, each section forming a fold of this screen-type map. When the map is unfolded, it presents a panoramic view of Korean map with total dimensions of 33 square metres and, when folded, it forms a screen of 22 panels. Each panel covers a wide range of regions extending 64 km. from east to west and 48 km. from north to south.

This map distinctly marks the national boundaries and administrative districts and gives a detailed description of the country's political, economic and military conditions as well as the natural resources. **DaedongyoJido** is deservedly called a modern map with its big size, rich contents and excellent cartographical construction. It marked a new phase in cartography as regards mathematical details and geographical accuracy.

Later in 1864 Kim Jong Ho published the second edition of the **DaedongyoJido** and put out **Daedong Jiji** (geographic book) consisting of 15 volumes in 32 parts to supplement what he had failed to include in the map.

Immortal Exploits

The creation of these two great works added a new chapter in the annals of geography and cartography in Korea.

Kim Jong Ho presented the second edition of his **Daedongyo Jido** to the then feudal court, expressing his hope that it would be used in promoting the country's prosperity and in strengthening the national defence. But the feudal rulers, instead of commending him, forfeited his creative works and jailed him on the charge of having disclosed state secrets.

The great career and exploits of Kim Jong Ho had been kept unknown for a lo[ng] time. But toda[y] valuable wor[ks] brilliantly ure house tional culture name is cherishe[d by] the Korean people.

DaedongyoJido (a complete map of the whole territory of Korea) drawn by Kim Jong Ho
Scale — 1 : 162,000
Dimensions — 33 sq m.
The map of the city of Seoul drawn by Kim Jong Ho on a scale of 1:13,000

KOREAN ALPHABET

Assistant Professor RYU RYOL

(Continued from our last issue)

As is seen in our previous issue, the Korean alphabet gives an idea of the linguistic and orthographical attainments and the genius of the linguists who invented the Korean alphabet in January 1444.

The originators taught the officials the Korean alphabet and adopted it as a subject in the civil service examination. And they wrote epic *Ryongbi Ochonga* in the Korean alphabet, and in October 1446 they published the *Explanatory Note to Hunmin Jongum* (Korean Alphabet) as the scientific sum of the alphabet and a special work giving explanation to its practical use.

In its introduction, the *Explanatory Note to Hunmin Jongum* mentions the motives and purposes of the invention of the Korean alphabet, the phonetic values of the Korean letters and the rules of orthography, etc.

This book is not only a document which provides us with the most important source for our study of the Korean alphabet, *Hunmin Jongum*, but also a historical work containing the most valuable information about the linguistics and orthography of Korea in the 15th century.

Of the motive for the invention of the Korean alphabet the introduction to the book says: "Many people cannot write freely in letters what they want to say, because our speech-sounds differ from the Chinese and we cannot represent them in Chinese characters."

This expressly shows that letters should well reflect the phonetic peculiarities of the language concerned, and that the ideograms like the Chinese cannot afford a sufficient facility and medium of transcription for Koreans to transcribe their speech-sounds and express their thoughts in writing freely.

This idea is not only correct and important from the scientific point of view but is of great value also viewed from the independent stand and attitude of a civilized nation.

The introduction also says that the Korean alphabet is aimed at "making the common people easily learn to read and write for use in their everyday life."

As the reflection of their correct view of the letter, this is very progressive.

For your information, I give again the Korean phonetic alphabet and furnish a further explanation of it.

Korean Phonetic Alphabet in Current Use (40 letters)

Cardinal consonant letters (14):

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ ㅈ
k n t r m p s ŋ tʃ

ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ
tʃʰ kʰ tʰ pʰ h

Compound consonant letters (5):

ㄲ ㄸ ㅃ ㅆ ㅉ
ʔk ʔt ʔp ʔs ʔtʃ

Cardinal vowel letters (10):

ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ
a ja ɔ jɔ o jo u ju ɪ i

Compound vowel letters (11):

ㅐ ㅒ ㅔ ㅖ ㅚ ㅟ ㅢ ㅘ
ɛ jɛ e je ø y ɯi wa

ㅝ ㅙ ㅞ
wɔ wɛ we

Letters in disuse now (4):

ㆁ ㆆ ㅿ ㆍ
ŋ ʔ z ɒ

* O at the beginning of a vowel syllable in the rules of the orthography in current use is to show the tremors of the vocal cords, while O at the end of all syllables represents (ŋ).

The combination of the Korean letters is a syllabic one.

Examples:

조선(=ㅈㅗㅅㅓㄴ) [tʃo sɔn] Korea

평양(=ㅍㅕㅇㅇㅑㅇ) [pʰjɔŋjaŋ] Pyongyang

In the *Explanatory Note* the inventors of the alphabet classified the Korean letters according to the basis for the invention of the respective letters, to the process of the derivation of the shapes of the respective letters and to the features of the speech-sounds concerned. And they added that they put O in the same class as "ㆁ(ŋ), ㄴ(n), ㅁ(m), ㄹ(r) and △(z)" because they shaped O after the form of the pharynx.

They explained that "ㆆ(ʔ) and ㅎ(h)" representing the glottal stop and fricative of the vocal cords are derivatives from the letters "O" and "ㆆ" respectively, and placed "O, ㆆ and ㅎ" in the category of the pharyngal sounds.

The creators of the Korean alphabet distinguished the tremors of the vocal cords from each other in co-relations of closure and friction among them and gave expression to their community and difference in shaping the letters. This was very valuable and interesting treatment.

Explaining the vowel letters in the *Explanatory Note*, the inventors of the Korean alphabet first gave account of the forms and positions the lips assume when "ㆍ(ɒ), ㅡ(ɪ) and ㅣ(i)" are articulated and of the distinctive features of their sounds, and divided ㅗ(o), ㅏ(a), ㅜ(u), ㅓ(ɔ), ㅛ(jo) ㅑ(ja), ㅠ(ju) and ㅕ(jɔ), "into lip-rounding (ㅗ) and lip-opening (ㅏ) sounds in an alternate order. And they said that "ㅗ, ㅏ, ㅛ and ㅑ" as "the positive sounds" come within the category of "ㆍ" and "ㅜ, ㅓ, ㅠ and ㅕ" as "the negative sounds" within the category of "ㅡ" and they form into pairs and defined "ㅣ" as an intermediate vowel.

And they made it clear that a vowel is combined freely only with others of the same category or with the intermediate vowel "ㅣ" (i).

This tells that the inventors of the Korean alphabet clearly understood the special features of the systems of vowels of the Korean language that the Korean vowels form into pairs of oppositions, positive and negative, and that they were complete masters of the phenomena of vocal harmony in the Korean language.

They also had a correct understanding that only the voiced sound (z) opposite to (s) in the Korean phonemes functions as a sound to be transcribed in letter and other voiced sounds are nothing but the phenomena of phonemic assimilations and derived the letter "△" representing sound (z) from the letter "ㅅ" for the sound (s) and did not make letters for other voiced sounds. They also did not invent the letter transcribing the sound (l), because it is a variant of the sound (r).

From this it is quite clear that they had a correct knowledge of the phonemic phenomena and their nature when treating them in conformity with the peculiarities of the Korean language and alphabet.

They also studied the intonation of the Korean language and divided it into three types, and devised detailed symbols to distinguish them from each other in the sentence, giving examples for them.

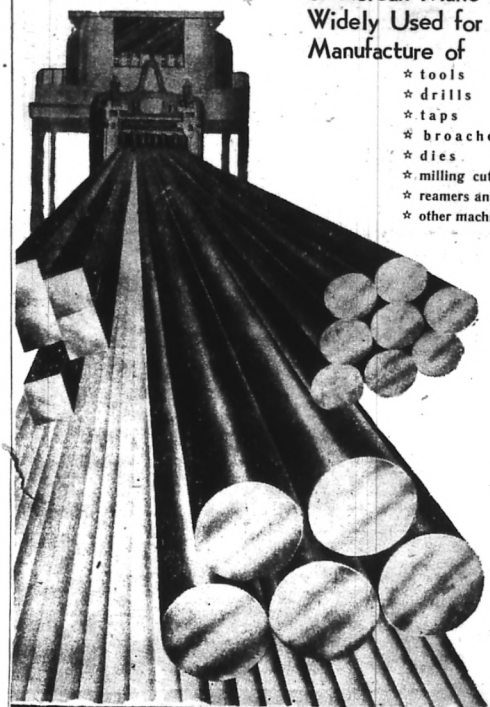
On the occasion of the 522nd anniversary of the invention of the Korean alphabet, we once again feel pride in our excellent alphabet and the high linguistic and orthographical level its inventors attained.

HIGH SPEED STEEL

Trademark

of Korean Make
Widely Used for the
Manufacture of

- ☆ tools
- ☆ drills
- ☆ taps
- ☆ broaches
- ☆ dies
- ☆ milling cutters
- ☆ reamers and
- ☆ other machine tools



Let's Fill Each Other's Needs
★ Through Trade ★

KOREA METALS & CHEMICALS EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION is one of the oldest and biggest trading corporations in North Korea. It was set up early in 1946, the year after Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The list of items we dealt with included, in our early years, machinery, minerals, metals and fuel. Speedy development of industry and expansion of foreign trade of North Korea made it imperative to ramify the then existing corporations and thus introduce specialization in foreign trade. Independent corporations were set up to deal exclusively with their respective items — machinery, minerals and fuel. Our corporation developed into one taking charge of metals and chemicals. The total exports and imports of our corporation at present are nearly ten times as high as in the days before the introduction of specialization.

Our corporation has several departments. The general steel materials department, for example, handles ferrosilicon, pig iron for steel making and casting, bar steel, wire rod, pipes, good-quality steel and ordinary steel products. In the years around 1953 when the war in Korea ceased, this department had far less business to do than now, for domestic production of such general steel materials was as yet not high. In North Korea in 1964 the output of pig iron and granulated iron was 346.7 per cent bigger than in 1946 and that of steel showed a 224-fold increase.

Speedy rise in production has made it possible to further expand the relations with the world markets. At present this department maintains relations with trading firms of the countries in Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The alloy steel materials department deals with the business relating to the export of high-speed instrumental steel, carbonic instrumental steel, alloy steel for instrument and high-speed steel rod.

The business relating to electrolytic silver, electrolytic copper, zinc, brass sheet and brass rod is handled by the non-ferrous metals department.

Korea has rich deposits of a variety of good-quality minerals. This explains its production of good-quality non-ferrous metals.

The chemicals and building-materials department takes charge of the business involving the export of cement, carbide, hypo and such medicaments as sulphaguanidine, sulphadiazol and urotropin.

The rate of self-supply of metals and chemicals has remarkably risen in our country. Yet we have to import an increasing number of certain types of metals and chemicals we need. In order to fill our needs for such items necessary for the country's economic progress, we wish to develop trade with foreign trading firms.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send, through **The Pyongyang Times**, my greetings to the persons in the same line of business abroad.

Jin Sang Jin
President,
Korea Metals & Chemicals Exp. & Imp. Corp.

KOREA METALS & CHEMICALS EXP. & IMP. CORP.

CABLE ADDRESS: "KEUMSOK" PYONGYANG

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Topography

Korea is a mountainous country, as much as 75 per cent of her territory being mountains. The average height of her surface is 482 m. above sea level, lower than the world's average of 875 m.

Since mountain ranges mostly run in the east coastal areas not only in northern Korea but also in areas below central Korea, they form steep slopes along the east coast. And as they sink into the west and south coasts, slopes become gentle gradually.

Plains account for only 25 per cent of Korea's territory, most of them being alluvial plains or peneplains. They are concentrated mainly in the lower reaches of the rivers in the west and south coastal areas.

The east coast has few indentations, while the west and south coasts are full of indentations.

★ Korean Stamps ★

A new set of two stamps on ships was issued on December 15, 1965.

Stamp 1 (10 *jon*), a "Service" ship, also called under the name of "Unification."

The "Service" ship was built at the close of 1964 to provide service to the fishermen on sea.

This ship provides the crew of fishing boats with facilities for their daily life, rest and repair service. It is also provided with various facilities for the fishermen's recreation.

Stamp 2 (10 *jon*), "All-purpose" ship.

This "All-purpose" ship was built in 1964.

This ship is furnished with purse seines, gill nets, trawlnets, whaling and other latest fishing equipment.

Size of each stamp: 40 × 28 mm. Perf 12.5, Engraved.

Colour: bluish grey (Stamp 1), darkish grey (Stamp 2).

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